THE AND AS IT IS

an Catholice and Queen's Colle Igloue Tyranny in Education. CORE, Aug. 15 .- Queen's College, Cork, desined by its founder to place the means of a first-class university education within reach of the youth of southern Ireland, is a truly regal establishment. To the visitor exploring the many remarkable modern edifices embel-

inhe many remarkable modern cainces embedishing the picturesque heights on the north of
the city, the long Gothic front and beautiful
grounds of Queen's College form, together with
the new Protestant cathedral, a most pleasing
picture amid the richly cultivated upland
atractioning away to the south and west, and the
dark river winding its away seaward inrounds
intensely green as examore. The three solves
of the cathedral break the sky line, and would
be in themselves a beautiful object if their
height were not so absurdly disoroportionate
to the aize of the building. The central tower
above the crossing is 240 feet hight, each of the
cotal interior length of the building is only 163
feet; its extreme width in the transepts, 83; the
width of nave and aisles, 57, and the height of
nave roof above the floor, 69 feet, it will thus
be seen that this protentious atructure, with
the dimensions of a good of the cotal
towertop men of ordinary stature.

Unfortunately this into with zero title again
to overtop men of ordinary stature.

Unfortunately this into the floor of the cotal
towertop men of ordinary stature.

Unfortunately this into the floor of the cotal
towertop men of ordinary stature.

Unfortunately this on the produces the
painful impression of a hunchback struggling
to overtop men of ordinary stature.

Unfortunately this of the Minardes of the
painful independent of the collection of the
painful independent of

praise be it said, he really meant to carry out faithfully the recommendation of the Select Parliameniary Committee of 1828, and bestow on the Irish a primary school system "which would afford, if possible, a combined literary and a separate religious education." But from the very beginning, as is now a matter of historical evidence, the men to whom the carrying out of the system was intrusted exerted the utmost and most persistent ingenuity in defeating the liberal purpose of Lord Derby, and in making of these schools instruments of proselytism. Two members only of the Board of Commissioners, who were, together with the Lord Lieutenant, the sole controlling authority in the system belonged to the Catholic religion. Even this was looked upon as "a wicked concession" by the dominant Church party, and the Government was violently denounced for thus truckling to the Papists. But the sole management of the national schools was practically placed in the hands of the Rev. J. Carille, a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, and an ordained minister of the Synod of Uister. He had for his chief helpmate Mr. Thomas F. Kelly, a barrister, and "a Protestant of the Church of England." as he described himself. For master of the model school and manager of the entire teaching department, Mr. Carille selected Dr. McArthur, a Scotchman a Presbyterian. These three men had the absolute control of the 789 schools belonging to the National Board in 1833—a number which went on rapidly increasing, and which is at present tenfold. The majority of the Catholic prelates placed their schools under the authority of this Board, hoping that this was only a first installment of justice, and that a fuller would be forthcoming. Meanwhile, and more than sufficient reason to institution and predict of the Catholic Book Society. But the fact of the matter is, that Mr. Carille and Archbishop Whately put their heads together, and not content with altering the Catholic books and the extracts from the Douny Bible to be read in the schools, they intro

ing like justice and equality as compared with the advantages enjoyed by the Protestant minority.

On Sept. 9, 1831, Mr. Stanley moved, in the House of Commons, the first vote of money for the national schools. "Their object," he said, ought to be not to oppose the Catholic priesthood and people, but to bring the priesthood and the Catholic people into a friendly relation with the Government. It was evident that, as the Catholics formed five-sixths of the population of that country, the tutors, if fairly appointed, ought to be in the proportion of five Catholics for one Protestant. The general principle upon which he intended that the schools should be conducted was that one or more days in each week be given up to separate religious instruction, and the other days appropriated to general literary instruction." He it borne in mind to what a state of abject and often of awful poverty the masses of the Catholic agricultural population were reduced, and from which they are even now suffering. And yet these poor creatures are most ambitious to have their sons and daughters educated. From out their poverty they contributed the funds with which thousands of schools were built all over the kingdom; but in very many instances both they and their priests are unwilling to vest these schools in the National Board, or in trustees holding them for the Board. This deprived them of the pseuniary aid furnished by Governient toward the exection, furnishing, relations and bit of the property of the power of such achools, and toward paying the teachers, as these deserved and required.

toward paying the teachers, as these deserved and required.

Then only those who have gone among the people, and lived among them, can have any idea of the difficulties in the way of a regular attendance of the children in school. They are all the for a regular attendance of the children in school. They are quently live lar away, how can they be regular?

And then the convent and monastary schools, which educate so large a proportion of these little once, are deprived of any share in the public moneys if they do not put away from the school room all religious emblems and renounce speaking about religion in the hours appointed for literary instruction. Of course they rebel against such wrong and unreason. Nevertheless, thanks to the pains and precautions taken to secure a full and hearty religion education, the national schools of 1882, out of 1,083,298 pupils, counted upward of 800,000 Catholic children. In 1867 they numbered 737,267, or 80,77 of the total number on the rolls. Since then the percentage in their favor has lacrosand.

rolls. Since then the percentage in the percentage in the first and that increased. When will the rulers of Ireland understand that the public money for educational purposes should be dealt out to each denomination in proportion to the number of children educated, and to the ascertained results of the teaching?

BERNARD O'REILLY, TO HONDURAS.

What she Thinks of the Climate and People
After a Residence of Seven Years.
HONDURAS, Aug. 20.—Honduras has been

my adopted home for nearly seven years. I have become attached to the country. It is said that Americans cannot stand this climate. This is a mistake. There are several families

of Americans in our settlement who have resided here twelve or fitteen years, working hard most of the time, as ploners in all new countries do, living rough, comfortless lives, and yet all the time enjoying good health. The sain is tempered by each prezes all the year. The temperature is equable, and entirely free from the sudden changes so common in the temperate zone. Hence, we are not so liable to pneumonia, consumption, and diseases of that type. As to levers, they are more or less prevalution of the country marked. "Honduras," on the maps. We call that "Spanish Honduras." Our colony is in the small strip of country on the southeast side of Yucatan, marked on, the maps. We call that "Spanish Honduras." Our colony is in the small strip of country on the southeast side of Yucatan, marked on, the maps when it studies capital. This State is now a British colony, and is known as British Honduras. Governed by the laws of old England, it is a truly desirable blace of residence. The old Caribe of this country boast that none of their nation were ever known to seal until the blace of the country of the country by the laws of the country of the work of the country by the whites have been known to be sugar farms since the settlement of this country by the whites have been known to british the country by the whites have been known to british the country by the whites have been known to british the country by the whites have been known to british the country by the whites have been known to british the country by the whites have been known to the country by the whites have been known to have so plant and cultivate the patches of casava, potatoes, rice, yams, and coooso on which the family live. These patches are often several miles from their homes. The women transport their antire crops in baskets or when the settlement when the said the patches of casavar, potatoes, rice, yams, and coooso on which the family live. These patches are often several mental the patches of the family live when the settlement making, perhan

than the Caribs. They, too, have but few wants, and prefer hunting and fishing to working. So, you see, a great trouble and drawback to us, as to many other nations, is the want of labor to develop our really rich and wonderful country. The importation of coolie labor is much talked over, and carried on to a small extent, but the coolies are not very stout workmen, and altogether unable to cope with the heavy timber now being cut in this country. The coolies are, however, good cultivators for our cane fields.

Perhaps I am wearing out your patience with these details of our unimportant and almost unknown country, but as we will be well represented at the World's Exposition in New Orleans I thought perhaps your readers might feel some interest in us, and desire a little information on this subject. We will have exhibits of many wonderful things both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, and of many of these I will write you if any one feels an interest in the subject.

THE ORIGIN OF THE THIMBLE.

The Origin of The Thimble.

From the Dorcas Magazine.

The thimble is a Dutch invention that was first brought to England in 1895 by one John Lofting, who began its manufacture at Isington, near London, gaining thereby both honor and profit. Its name was derived from the words thumble, and only lately thimble. Old records say that thimbles were first worn on the thumbs; but we can scarcely conceive how they could be of much use there. Formerly thoy were made of brass and iron only, but of late years steel, sliver, gold, horn, lvory and even pearl and glass have all been used for making thimbles. I saw some very beautiful ones in China that were exquisitely carved, of pearl, and bound with gold, and the end also of gold. These pearl thimbles are quite as costly and far prettier than those made entirely of gold. Usually there is a pearl sheath for the scissors, and a dainty needle-book of pearl, edged with gold, to accompany the thimble, and the whois is enclosed in an exquisite little pocket case shaped like a book and bound in satin and pearl.

A thimble owned by the queen-consort of Siam is shaped like a botus bud, this being the royal flower of that country, and almost everything about the count bearing, in a greater or less degree, some impress of the lotus. This thimble is of gold, thickly studded with diamonds that are so arranged as to form the lady's name and the date of her marriage. It was a bridal gift from the king, who, having seen the English and American ladies at his court using thimbles, took this method of introducing them among his own people.

In Naples very pretty thimbles, composed of lava from Mount Vesuvius, are occasionally sold, but rather as curiostites than for real utility, being, from the extreme brittleness of the lava, very easily broken. I have heard also of thimbles made of asphaltum from the Dead Sea, and of one composed of a fragment of the old elm tree at Cambridge, Mass, under which Gen. Washington stood when taking command of the lord states Army, in July, 1775; but I do no From the Dorcas Magazine.

THE PROBE OF WHIS PERSONA

WHEELING, Aug. 29 .- The situation politically in West Virginia is peculiarly compli-cated. New elements enter into the canvase and old ones occupy different positions, and apply with, sometimes, unknown force. To correctly understand the status of affairs here and to rightly estimate effects, a synopsis of the political history of the State for the past twelve years must be given. In 1872 the State was Republican. Since that time it has been Democratic by constantly decreasing majori-ties. Immediately succeeding the Republican victory of 1872 an utter lack of confidence in since that year at no election has the full vote of the party been polled, because of the feeling that the Democrats had a majority. In 1876 the Greenback element first appeared, casting 1,373 votes. Beginning in 1880 with the administration of J. B. Jackson, the present gan to take courage, and were disposed to be somewhat aggressive.
In 1882, at the Congress election, the Re-

publicans, carrying out this aggressive cam-

pairn in the northern panhandle, carried the First district by a majority over the Democratic candidate of 1,800. This success gave the Republicans great hope for the future, and when a special election was ordered for the election of John E. Kennas to the United States Senate, it was determined to make a fight, although Mr. Kenna's majority had been nearly 3,000 over the combined Republican and Greenback votes. The special election was held May 15, 1883. The total vote was 500 in excess of that cast the previous year when Mr. Kenna had been elected. In this large vote the Democrats lost 700, while the lepublican since the previous year when Mr. Kenna had been elected. In this large vote the Democrats lost 700, polling nearly 2,000 more publican vote of the last election. The results in the northern and southern extremes of the State inspired the Republicans with the hope of carrying the State, as these elections seemed to prove their assertion that the large reserve vote of the State was Republican. To make their cause more certain, an ailiance with the Greenbackers was assessed and collected, were not applicable to the changed condition of affairs. Before the war they products of the workshop and farm were not taxed because the soil itself was taxed according to its expancy for many the reserved was taxed according to the considerion in 1802 of State of the workshop and farm were not taxed because the soil itself was taxed according to its expancy for many the reserved to the the soil itself was taxed according to its expancy for many the reserved to the the formation in 1802 of \$200,000. This was not so much by reason of incompetency of mangement in 1872; by 1882 they had dissipated a surplus of \$200,000 and created a debt of \$300,000. This was not so much by reason of incompetency of the Convention in apparent conflict between the Exemption law and a decision of the Supreme Court. The Legislature was afraid to assume responsibility, and put the matter on the Governor who has succeeded and brought before the

supports the ticket openly and heartily.

The vote of the State this fall will reach 140,000, or 22,600 more than ever before polled. The majority for the winning party is in this increased vote. The population of the State has increased most in the mining regions of the Kanawia Valley, and it is claimed that 90 per cent. of this increase is Republican. There has been some increase in the timber and grazing sections by immigration from adjacent States, and this, it is conceded it almost wholly Republican. On this basis, and counting the Greenback vote, the Republicans claim the State election by 2,500. The Democrats assert that the stay-at-home vote will be out this year, and overcome all Republican gains, and that they will have a majority of 3,500 at the State and 2,600 at the Presidential election.

In 1876 the total vote polled was 100,526, Tilden receiving 56,455, Hayes 42,698, and Cooper 1,373 votes. Democratic majority over all, 12,627. In 1880 the total vote was 112,713, a gain of 12,187. In this election Hancock received 57,391, Garfield 46,243, and Weaver 9,079, Increase in the Democratic vote in four years, 936; Republican increase, 3,545; Greenback increase, 7,706.

The Democratic majority of 12,000 in 1876 changed to 2,069 in 1880.

crease in the Democratic vote in four years, 936; Republican increase, 3,545; Greenback increase, 7,706.

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In 1880, Jackson. Democrat, for Governor, nolled 60,991 votes: Sturgiss. Republican, 44,-855; French, Greenbacker, 18,027. Total vote, 118,873. Jackson's majority, 3,109.

The next election was the Congressional of 1882. In this election the Democrats polled 51,717 votes: Republicans, 41,227, and Greenbackers, 5,023—a fusion majority of 1,079. It is certain that the Greenbackers' vote of the State at present is 15,000. Taking the ratio of the Republican gain in the last eight vears as a criterion, giving them the same increase this year, and allowing them 75 per cent. of the Greenback vote, their claim of carrying the State is not unreasonable.

The disaffection in the Republican ranks is wholly local, and does not affect the State ticket, except in the Fourth district. The Republican press, without a single exception, supports the State, Congress. Senatorial, and county tickets. The Register, the leading Democratic daily in the State nouts. The administration faction is displeased. The Charleston Daily Times, the most influential paper in the State outside of Wheeling, this week deserted the Democratic ranks. Exsenator Davis, an influential Democrat, is doing nothing. If the election occurred in West Virginia to-day the Republicans would surely elect Congressmen in the First and Second districts, with more than an even chance for a third, and their State ticket by 2,000.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 28 .- The present campaign is the dullest Ohio has ever known. All paign is the dullest Ohio has ever known. All the work that is being done is of a documentary character. It is remarked on all sides that never has there been so little popular interest manifested in a political campaign in a Presidential year. The newspapers are fighting the battle of the parties almost alone and unsided. The organized machinery of the campaign has become rusty, and there is a woful lack of needful lubricator. The Democrats are divided, and though there is a cessacrats are divided, and though there is a cessa-tion in the warfare against each other that the two factions carried on so bitterly at the Chi-cago Convention, little is being done against the enemy. Secretary of State James W. Newman is running his own campaign, and his friends say he has a fighting chance of success. His office is the headquarters of a private literary bureau, where his speeches are sent out to the four corners of the State. He is depending largely on the brewing interests of the State for substantial aid. A few meetings have been held on both sides, but the State Committees have had no part in them. The opening of the campaign is uncertain. The Chairmen say they have no positive engagements with any outside speakers, and decline to give any definite data regarding the cam-paign. "Events are shaping themselves satisfactorily to us," said the Chairman of the Republican Committee, "without our assistance, and we are in no hurry to open up our bat-teries. We are doing a great deal of work in the way of correspondence and preparations for polling the State at the proper time." The Democratic Committee recently issued a circular claiming that the Republicans con-

the loss of the country in November. The Republicans, who are manifestly a little shaky on the October result deny that any such concession has been made. "The loss of Ohio by either party in October will set that party back in the race very materially." said the Republican Chairman; but if we should lose in October we can win in November, for Blaine is infinitely stronger in this State than our October ticket. On the other hand, Cleveland is not as strong with his party here as Secretary of State Newman is."

Chairman Gil Barger of the Democratic State Committee says: "I am in favor of a short and active campaign. Long campaigns weary the people, and are not nearly so effective as short ones." John G. Thompson, who managed the Thurman campaign at Chicago, came home, buried the hatchet, and began organizing Cleveland and Hendricks clubs. He is now working up a grand political demonstration for this city Sept. 25, with the ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives as the central figure. Of course all of John G.'s enemies in the party—and there are many—are pouring lee water on the scheme.

Judge Thurman supports the ticket, but has done nothing since the little ratification meeting held immediately on his return from Chicago. Report has it that he is secretly rejoicing stitle flood of scandal that bids fair to float New York's reform Governor up Sait River, while his friends are praying that events will be aubstituted. There is no gainsaying the fact that such a course would electrify the drooping Democracy of the Buckeye State. It might not suit John McLean and the Payne-Bookwalter crowd, but the tide would be so irresistible that no effort would be made to stem it. Payne's friends cannot forget that Thurman for sling in favor of substituting Thurman for ling in the Semiorial fight last winter to help his old colleague Pondleton at a time when, in their opponion, he should have stood aloof. The feeling in favor of substituting Thurman for ling in the favor of substituting Thurman for ling in the payne

a warmer fight than they did a year ago. Their State ticket is in the field. On the Western Reserve and in other strongholds they have Congressional and county tickets. Gov. St. John opens their campaign at a grand mass Convention to be held at Cleveland Monday. Sept. I. This will be the first political meeting of the present campaign held in that city, aside from a few minor ward meetings. Neither of the old parties has formally ratified its national nominations in that city. From Cleveland St. John goes to another mass meeting at Toledo, returning for a tour of the State.

Butler's strength is an unknown quantity, Two years ago the Greenback vote was a triffe over 5,000. Last fall it had fallen to about 3,000. Without means or organized effort the Greenbackers are not likely to prove an essential factor in the contest. In Cincinnati and Cleveland Butler's vote will be swelled by the secssion of a few-not many-Democratic Irishmen. These men will vote for Butler rather than for Bisine, though the Republicans are taking steps to secure them if possible. However, as every prominent Republican, from John Sherman and Charles Foster down to the smallest contributor, is pleading hard times and poverty, the prospects are not fisttering.

Gov. Hoadly, who has been making a tour of the State militia camps, and who has refused to be interviewed, returns home to say that "he can see no reason why Ohio should not go Democratic by 10.000 majority this fall."

THE CANVASS IN MAINE.

Butler Developing Unexpected Strength-No Enthusiasm Among the Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 28 .- The Butler party is developing unexpected strength and vigor here, and indications are that he will make no mean showing in the Pine Tree State. His strength will be largely drawn from the Democratic party, although a considerable number of Republicans assume that they will support him. The element of the Democracy affected will be mostly that taken from the Republican party in the Greenback craze five years ago, and which afterward joined with the Democrats. Comparison to the temperate rank. Exsenter Davis, an influential Democrat, is during nothing. If the election occurred in the state of the control of the co Kennebec county seems to be honeycombed with Butlerism, and the General will poll a

HAR PARKING GIRLS AND CHRAVES. The Work of a Sectory that was Formed Repectally to Protest Then.

"I want to get my money, madam. Can you help me?"

The benevolent-looking lady sitting behind the desk in the office of the Working Women's Protective Union looked up from her books at the young woman who had addressed her. The latter was a dark-eyed, dark-haired woman. but little past 20 years of age, with a frank, delicately formed face, showing slight traces of hard work and sorrow. She spoke with a slight

foreign accent.
"I was told that you might get the money due me from my employer, and came here to see you."
"Who is your employer?" asked Mrs. Ferrer,

the superintendent.

The young woman named a fashionable Fifth avenue dressmaker.

"Oh! you are not the first one who has not received her money from that madam," said the

superintendent. "Tell me the circumstances, and who you are." "Shall I tell you how I came to work for her?"
"Yes."

"My name is Maria Agatha Toquieri. My father is an Italian artist, and lives in Eng-land. I had always had a good home with him. A few months ago my brother, who lives on Long Island, and who left the old country when I was a little girl, asked me to come over and keep house for him. I came, but found him much different from what I expected. I won't teil you all; but I couldn't live there, and so one night I ran away and the next day came to the city to earn my living and enough money to take me back to England. I speak both French and German, as well as my father's native tongue, and English, but I could find nothing to do. I had spent all my money, and was almost in despair when I went to see the madam in Fifth avenue in answer to an advertisement, and hired out to her as a finisher at \$10 a week. I have been working there several weeks. She paid me a little at times, but this week she owed me in all \$38.39, and I told her I wanted it. It would pay my board and my passage to England. But she said she couldn't pay me all of it, for I had spoiled some of the work. But I know I haven't. I haven't any money left, and shall have no place to go unless I can pay my board. Can you get the money for me?"

"We will try," said the superintendent, and she filled out a blank and despatched the following to the fashlonable madam:

A complaint against you has been left at this office by Maria Agatan Toquier, who alleges that you owe her when I was a little girl, asked me to some over

have no place to go unless I can pay my board. Can you got the money for me?"

"We will try," said the superintendent, and she filled out a blank and despatched the following to the fashionable madam:

A complaint against you has been left at this office by Maria Azatha Toquilerf, who alleges that you owe her EM.30, which she is unable to collect. If there is any just cause why she should not receive this money you will please make it perzonally known to us within three days, or else we shall be obliged to assume that your silence is an admission of the debt, and to place the matter before the court for collection. Yours respectively.

A week later the same dark-oped Miss Toquieri came into Mrs. Ferrer's office, and that lady said, as she handed her some bills, silver, and a quantity of nickels—as though the madam's drawer had been scooped dry—"I've got it, you see. The madam sont it around when she found that her case was going to court."

Miss Toquieri smiled, took the money gratefully, went out of the office, and is now in England.

"I presume we have collected \$500 from this dressmaker which the girls would never have got, but which they girls would never have got, but which they girls would never have got, but which they could ill afford to lose, said Mrs. Creag, the assistant superintendent, to a Sun reporter. "This madam makes as fashionable dresses as any made in New York. She has business all over the country. She imports largely, and goes to Europe every year."

"Are there many dressmakers who thus defraud their help?"

"Yes, indeed. Our books show the names of many such dressmakers, and it is sometimes difficult to get anything from them. We can put a man in jail for filteen days for refusing to pay an honest debt but we can't a woman and women often dely us.

"What are the average wages paid these working girls?"

"Yes, indeed. Our books show the names of many such dressmakers, and it is sometimes difficult to get anything from them. We can put anything from them. We can they still the server of the

so generally the result of jealousy, that we really could not tell half the time whether we had a clear case or not. But all others we help if we are sure they deserve it.

We had a little widow in here the other day who had contracted to do one wash of 126 pieces for \$6, for a man who holds a public office in this city. His office is in a building near City Hall square. She did the wash and sent it home. The man sent her \$2. She applied to him, but he refused to pay any more, and the case was taken to court. It was the clearest case you ever saw against the man. The Judge reserved his decision, and though our lawyer has not yet reported. I understand that the case was decided against the little widow, who has four small children and herself to support. This shows how the strong are constantly making victims of the weak.

"This Protective Union has spent in the twenty years of its existence \$65,000 to conduct 7,000 prosecutions for frauds upon working girls. In this way \$25,000 of wages have been paid otherwise. These expenses are borne by the voluntary donations of those who approve of helping those who help themselves in a hard fight for life and against the temptations which beset them. It is not odd that many fall." could not tell half the tir

TOO OLD-FASHIONED, PERHAPS. Old Mr. Peter Shults Can Only so Account

for His Present Great Trouble. Peter J. Shultz of 643 Greenwich street is a kindly-faced old man, without a trace in his features or conversation of the German origin his name suggests. He sat sadiy in his neat little grocery yesterday morning, studying over some account books. After a frugal and industrious business life of more than forty years he had just made an assignment and was trying bravely to look in the face the cheerless prospect of meeting old age without a penny and with small hopes of over getting a start again. His lips quivered and a moisture came to his eyes as he spoke of his troubles.
"It does seem a little hard, doesn't it?" he

said. "I have been doing business on this corner and the one above for over forty-five

POCKET ARTISLES.

Promite M. Lead Stobe Democrat.

Las Chucks, N. M., Aug. 30.—In El Paso the other day I dropped into a large store which enjoys the reputation of selling more arms than any other house in the city. While inspecting the glittering array of pistole of all kinds which filled haif a dozen show cases, a young fellow of about 23 entered. He was dressed in approved frontier style-combrero it would take three days to walk round the rim of, white handkerehef tied loosely round the neck, blue shirt, pants stuck in his boots, and large Mexican spurs upon his heels, jingling as he walked. He wished to buy a grun. In the expressiveness and inconic tongue of the frontier a gun is a revolver, a rifie is called by the name of the maker, and the wapon of the sportsman, uncurtailed of its fair proportions, is known as a shotgun.

Selecting from a case a handsomely mounted Coit's forty-five-calibre revolver the clerk said: "How would you like this? It is the newest thing out—a double-action forty-five."

"Ain't worth a row of beans. No man 'cept a teaderfoot wants that kind of thing. Give me an old reliable all the time. It see a man that's used to the old style is apt to get fooled—not pull her off in time—and then he'il be laid out colder'n a wedge."

He was handed out a single-action Coit's of the same model, which, after carefully examining, he proceeded to cock and firs, twirling the pistol around his forestinger and cocking and pressing the trigger the moment the butt came into the palm of his hand. After some paid for and the customer left the store.

"There are few man," observed the clerk, as his customer left," that can do that trick. I have been ten years on the Southwest frontier, among the worst classes, and don't know more nor half a dozen. Bill the Kid' could do it; so can Pat Garret, former Sheriff of Lincoln county; so can Dan Tucker, deputy sheriff of Deming. Curly Bill could do it best of the lot, and that's how he killed Sheriff White at Tombstons."

How was that?" queried the correspondent. "How was that?" qu

reached for it he gave it that twist you've seen, turned her loose, and the Sheriff passed in his checks."

What kind of revolvers are in demand?"

Forty-five and forty-four ealibres. Colt's models are the favorites; then comes Smith & Wesson, and a new model called the Merwin Hubert. The latter is a favorite with men who are often in town and like to pack a gun. It has an interchangeable barrel. The long barrel is taken off and the short one put on, and then it can be carried in the hip pocket. The great trouble with all those pistols is that they are hard on the trigger. The boys get over this by having the catch filed down. The pistol of the cowboy is as fine on the trigger as were the hair-triggers of the old duelling days."

Do you sell many British buildog pistols?"

Yes. They are chiefly bought by railroad laborers, tramps, and boys. Men who are used to the country either buy a Colt's 41 or carry a 44 or 45 in a shoulder scabbard."

What is that?"

Well, it's a pistol scabbard with a strap passing over the right shoulder, and supports the pistol under your coat on the left side. It enables you to draw while a man is thinking that you are only looking for your handkerchief. The buildog is a poor pistol, shoots wild, and can't be depended upon for over fifteen feet."

Do you ever sell 22 and 32 calibres?"

"No; that is to say, very seldom. A Texan or New Mexico boy would consider such pistols toys. He may stoop as low as 41, but there he stops. When a man or a boy shoots at another in this climate he shoots to kill, and has no use for such tools."

"What use have tramps for pistols?"

toys. He may stoop as low as 41, but there he stops. When a man or a boy shoots at another in this climate he shoots to kill, and has no use for such tools."

"What use have tramps for pistols?"

"Well, they use them to stand off brakemen and conductors who wunt to throw them off freight trains while the train is in motion. Boys carry them more because it is the fashion than anything else, and few men feel safe without something in their pocket.

"I want to show you a kind of shotgun that has a limited use," continued the clerk, and he led the way to the back of the store where about half a dozen double-barrelled shotguns were standing in a rack. They had all been cut off short, the barrels being only about two feet in length, but otherwise they were perfect." These guns are prime favorites with Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs. United States Marshais, and officers of the law generally, and when they get the drop on you with one of them, it's a case of throw up your hands, no matter how much sand you may have got. They are very handy, and you can stow them away under the seat of a buggy with ease. Wells-Fargo's messengers all carry them, and at a short range they beat rifles and six-shooters all to hades. It was armed with one of them that Horn, who was deputy sheriff at Lordsburg took in Curly Bill. Bill was riding out of the corral, and Horn had stationed himself just by the door post. As Bill rode out he covered him and called to him to throw up his hands. Bill only glanced at the weapon and up went taken chances. A darn fool went and rode through the dining room in the railroad hotel at Deming flourishing his pistol, and frightening the lady passengers bound west nearly into fits. Dan Tucker found the fellow on the street, covered him with her, and called to hands up. The idiot made a motion for his six-shooter, and Dan filled him chock full of buckshot,"

CEDAR SPRINGS, O., Aug. 23 .- The experience of Thomas Denver, a fifteen-year-old boy black snakes, verifies in a most wonderful manner the oft-repeated assertion that the serpent kingdom is susceptible to the rhythm of music, especially if the notes be shrill and piercing. The lad's story sounds like the work of a romancer, but so good is his reputation for truth, and so perfect in every detail is his story, that its genuineness cannot be doubted

for a moment.

Last Saturday he went out with a number of his companions to swim in a river near his home. The best swimming place in the river is a certain deep pool, surrounded by huge, overnanging black rocks, and though some what gloomy, is cherished by the boys, bewhat gloomy, is cherished by the boys, because the water is deep and cold in the most torrid summer weather. Thomas is something of a musician and is the fifer of a drum and fife corps, organized as part of a local political club. He siways carries his fife in his pocket on all his excursions, and where opportunity offers engages in a few minutes practice white his companions are at some other pursuit. When the boys were through swimming last Saturday they spent a few minutes lying at ease under the shade of the big rocks on the margin of the pool.

his companions are at some other pursuit. When the boys were through swimming last Saturday they spent a few minutes lying at ease under the shade of the big rocks on the margin of the pool.

Young Denver picked up his fife and carelessly played a few tunes. Finally he commenced to play a peculiar dance in triple time. The piece is in the minor key, and executed in the higher register of the flute or fife. The notes are exceedingly shrill, and the rhythm of the piece is peculiarly marked and striking. The young musician played the piece over several times, when suddenly the exclamation of one of the party directed the attention of all present to a hole at the foot of one of the largest rocks. There, with glistening eyes and flashing tongue, was the broad blunt head of a big black snake. All the boys uttered an exclamation of surprise at the sight, and Denver immediately stopped playing, at which the snake shot back in the hole. The boys thought nothing more of it, and the music was continued. The snake again made its appearance, and again the music stopped. The snake shot back again. When this performance had continued several times it dawned on the boys that there was some connection between the snake's appearance and the music.

They then armed themselves with clubs and Denver continued the peculiar music. The snake reappeared and the music continued, slowly drew itself out of its hole toward the fifer. It was soon followed by another huge black anake fully seven feet in length. The first impulse of the boys was to run, but finally, being well armed and noticing a peculiar appearance about the snakes, they concluded to brave the situation out. When the snakes had reached open ground they commenced to act in the most peculiar manner. They itself the first impulse of the boys was to run. but finally, being well armed and noticing a peculiar appearance about the snakes, they concluded to brave the situation out. When the snakes had reached open ground they commenced to act in the most peculiar manner. They seeme

CURIOUS FRATURES OF ACTUAL LIFE. Scoing and Mearing Under the Sea.

CURIOUS FRATURES OF ACTUAL LIFE.

Seeing and Hearing Under the See.

"Can you see under water?"

"Very spidem. I remember years are going down to have a look at the wreek of the Forfarchire—the vessel (Grace Darring and her fasher willer), one far from the vessel of the profession of the two the two the two the profession of the two the water was acrooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and as where the sobble lay ready, and where the side, where the sobble lay ready, and where the side, where the sobble lay ready, and where the side, where the sobble lay ready, and where the side, where the sobble lay ready, and where the side water was acrooth. I dived just out of curiosity, and as whe side has been down in water so bright that I've stood among weeds as tail as this room, a beautiful garden of them. In found them with eight, almost to forresting the job I was down there for, and I asw all kinds of share withing about and appearing quite close through the glass in my helmet, though if I put out my hand to them I found them to be fathous water. I've place to them I found then take a ship. Suppose you were to come into the thin take a ship. Suppose you were to come into the thin take a ship. Suppose you were to come into the thin take a ship. Suppose you water. I've place dark. A man can only grope."

"It must be dangerous work moving about among cargo under such circumstancee."

"Why, not when you're used to it. A bit of a sea above is often inconvenient, by making the vessel on the surface roll and tasten the tackie for heaving up the easier.

"Why, not when you're used to it. A bit of a sea above is often inconvenient, by making the vessel on the surface roll and tasten the tackie for heaving up the easier.

"It wouldn't hard him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have failen through many a yawn in a ship's take you would be a swell about the surface roll and tasten the graph."

"I wouldn't hart him, sir. The dress makes him so light. I have failen through many a yawn in a ship's take the profession of the

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

Prom the Salt Lake Tribune.

Charles F. Blackburn, a famous prospector, who, incidentally in his travels among the Bockies has his disciplinated by the Bockies has his disciplinated by the Bold of the Bockies has his disciplinated by the Bold of the Bockies has his disciplinated by the Bold of the Bockies has been with the foliowing narrative: We were on a prospecting tour. "Ranger Hank," a Texas ranger, and myself left camp one morning just at daybreak. We were out to examine the country for quartz holes above timber line. It was during August. We reached the snow by 10 o'clock. We were bound for that famous peak known as the "Russian Crown." The Grown is the highest mountain between Clark's Fork and the Yellowstone River. We reached the summit at 20'clock.

While looking carefully over the snow fields we discovered eighteen full-grown bears and ten cuts. Levelling the telescope on them we could see the mounters in all their giory, lying izely around in the snow, some salees, some playing, and some feeding on grasshoppers. These snows, and those that fall on the snow fields never get away. All the bears except two were several miles from us. Nearly a mile down the slope, on the mountain that we were on, we observed two large bears, and resolved on attacking them. Looking at them through the glass we soon found that they had no knowledge of our presence. We were within a hundred yards of them, and then standing we both shouted, to aronae the bearafted grizzly observed us first (the other was a cinnamon). Immediately after seeing us the grizzly jumped up from the snow and came charging, growling at every step.

Hank had a Sharps rife and a good six-shooter; I had a Winchester and a full bett of carridges. We let the bear own with a third part of the neck in was a cinnamon. I mimediately after seeing us the grizzly jumped up from the snow and came charging, growling at every step.

Hank had a Sharps rife and a good six-shooter; I had a Winchester and a full bett of carridges. We let the firstly come within thirty

Prom the Chicago Herala.

"You didn't know I was an inventor, did you, boys?" inquired a drummer of his companions on a Panhandie train. "Well, I am, though. Have gotable thing, too. Got it right here under my seat. It beats the Keely motor all to pieces. Do you see this little beat what if it isn't bigger than a hat box. I tell you there's powerenough inside of it to blow up the boiler of the locomotive ahead there, or knock this train from the track. It's powerful, and no miscake, and dangerous to handle. Killed two men in Indianapolis last week. Not long ago it takind a big clothing house in Philadelphia and absolutely rained it. The week before that it wrecked a steamer on Chesapeake Bay. The pilot had been apprincenting trouble about power, power enough to anock the earth off its axis. The trouble is to apply it. Now, I'll take the lid off and show you; oh, you fellows needs't jump off the train. I know how to handle it, and there sin't any danger."

"What do you call it?"

"It's a storage battery—the most perfect and powerful storage battery ever constructed. I had it made in New Jersey. Before taking the lid off I'll turn the box over and show you—come back here; I tell you there's no danger—and show you the label."

The box was turned over, and on its bottom the trem bling drummers saw this inscription:

"2 que. N. J. applejack."

Mis Suspicions were Confirmed

His Suspicione were Confirmed.

From the Boston Globe.

A mild-mannered, athletic-locking young man steeped up to a stranger at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets yesterday and pulled a twenty dolar bill out of his wanstoad pecket. "I suspect, made he, confidentially," that that is a counterfeit. Can you tell me if it is?"

The stranger looked the bill over and handed it back, saying that he conside 't ell himself whether it was bad or not, but if the mild mannered, athletic-looking young man would step over to the sub-freasury in the Post Office he could very readily find out, he was sure.

The young man crossed over and presented the hill to the clerk behind the bars. He suspected the twenty was bad, he said. The clerk turned it over and hold it into the light. Then he went over to a corner of the enclosure and brought a big heavy status down on the broug man the want of the mild mannered harded it back to the mild mannered harded it back to the mild mannered have spoiled it! What are you going to give me in place of it? I can't pave that thing now."

"Lucky thing for you," said the clerk, calmly; "you won't have a chance to try. I didn't spoil it; it never was good." And the clerk went about his work.

This angered the athletic young man. He almost fronted at the mouth. "You red headed, white-livered, black hearted son of a gun," he cried, "come out of your," The clerk didn't come out of his pen, and the athletic young man had sumply to go away cursing.

A Blushing Chinese Bride.

From the Portland Oregonian.

There was great commotion in the heart of Chinatown yesterday afternoon. A wedding in high life was on the tapis, and a crowd of 420 of 500 Chinamen surrounded the home of the bride, in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of the lady as she went to meet the happy man. When the girl started down the narrow stars, in charge of an old woman, the curious heathen made a ruel for the doorway; and when she appeared for the section of the started down the narrow stars, in charge of an old woman, the curious heathen made a ruel for the doorway; and when she appeared for the section of the course of a point of the doorway; and when she appeared for the section of the course of a section of the course of a section of the course of the carriage. Every face in the surging crowd was adorned with a generous grin, and a chorus of "Alls" greeted the rare and radiant makien who was about to launch upon the uncertain sea of matrimony.

The bride's dress was of pale bine hislong trimmed with rare old toyah, while the partalonous were of six full widths of yellow signs. Hor hair was dressed a lailong Kong, there being no hangs of any description lier charming little feet were half hidden in a bewritching pair of sik shapers with the heels knocked off. This vision of love times was carefully placed in a closed carriage and driven to the apartments of the bridegroom, twen and triends had selected for him.

There the scenes enacted on Morrison street were repeated as the bride was hurried in panother dight of narrow stairs and disappeared from view, amid showers of rice and papers.

A Lord Mayor in the Pulpit. From the London Standard.

From the London Standard.

A somewhat unusual spectacle was witnessed at Limebouse last evening, when the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Fowier, M. F.) preached a serinon at a service heid to celebrate the reopening of the Branswick Wesleyan Chapel, a Colt street. There was a large attendance Basing his discourse upon the text, "fielieve on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," his lord ship explained the circumstances attending Faul's great missionary expedition into Macedonia, and his imprisonment at Philippi, specially dwelling upon the fact that, despite his boddly suffering, the spoatie was happy during his incarceration, and gave expression to his happiness by singing praises to God. His lordship held that Paul was enabled to maintain this composite because he knew tias God was his comforter and friend. By accepting the words embodied in this text—the sale much faul interest to the juiter on his resease—all the control of the sale of the sale for, and it was only by sittaining that happiness in fills life that they could hope to resize the pay of the life hereafter. If they believed in Christ they would have ucthing to fear from death. Death would then be the entrance into a better and more enduring inheritance.

An Italian Count's Wager. From the London Times.

I have just seen at the railway station here an Italian Count who has made a wager with two Franchinen that he will travel 50,000 kinometres in France in thirty days. He has been travelling between Paris and Marseilles for the last twenty-eight days, and is, of course, exceedingly fatigued. He trembles like an old man, and can no longer read in the train. He will win his wager, but at the cost of his health.

How an Iron Drop Curtain Works.

The performance at the Vienna Court Opera-House on Friday might was interrupted by the fall of the iron curtain, in consequence of the breaking of the wire rope by which it was suspended. It came down with a territie crash during the "wait," and caused a danse cloud of dust to rise from the front of the stage. The audience was greatly alarmed, and a panic was only prevented by the timely appearance of the stage manager, who stated what had happened. The per-formance was not continued, as the fron curtain could not be raised.